## MAJORITY FOR COERCION.

A SCATHING SPEECH BY MR. PARNELL.

MR. GLADSTONE SUPPORTING THE IRISH LEADER-TORY BEGGARS FOR MAGISTRACIES IN IRELAND FIRST READING OF THE BILL.

LONDON, April 1,-In the House of Commons topight W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, suggested that if the Irish Crimes bill be read a first time to-night, the second reading could be taken up on Tuesday, and then there would be an interval of a week between the second reading and going into committee. He said it was the imperative duty of the Government to insist that the House come to an early decision on the principle of the bill. Referring to the Land bill he said it was of vital importance that the Government use every effort to make the measure a law.

Mr. Parnell, upon rising to resume the debate on the Crimes bill, was loudly cheered. He said that with the production of the Land bill yesterday Parliament had been put in possession of the complete plan of the Government in all its nakedness and dishonesty. The Land bill had revealed the extent of the plot and the gravity of the conspiracy through which the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists intended to try to coerce tenants in Ireland into the payment of impossible rents and compel them to purchase their landlords' interests at exoroftant rates. If the House should ever give the Government power thus to coerce the people, the result would most certainly by wholesale repudiation, involving immense loss to the British taxpayer. [Hear, hear!] The Government were passing on coercion with indecent haste. They had refused to carry out the recommendations of the Land Commission. If the Coercion bill were passed the last defence of the tenants against whole sale robbery would be removed. In justly regulated land purchase lay the only hope of settling the land question. If it was done at fair prices, and in the absence of coercion, Irish tenants would fulfil their obligations to the last penny.

He went on to complain of the absence of official information concerning crime in Ireland. The Government had given them the opinion of four judges who thought crime was seriously increasing. He could quote twelve judges to show the absence of serious crime. As to the alleged failures of juries to convict, the cases had been grossly exaggerated. They were utterly insufficient grounds for destroying the liberties of Ireland. The National League had been called a tyranny, but there was no proof that any pressure had been put on anyone to join the League. It was purely a National body, the outcome of genuine popular feeling, and no branch of the League had ever been known to exercise force in order to impress mem-

Proceeding to discuss the provisions of the bill, Mr. Parnell contended that the powers given the magistrates would enable them to send political opponents to prison for six months to a plank bed and prison diet. No part of previous coercion acts had ever excited so much distrust of English justice as the proposal to change the venue of trials and bring Irishmen before special English juries.

The proposal meant a reign of judicial murder. It meant that all hopes of better times which seemed dawning upon Ireland would disappear; that a system of subornation of witnesses and wholesale perjury before partisan juries was to prevail, sending innocent persons to the scaffold and a convict's cell. What was the only state of society that could arise under this reign of terror ! Secret societies would spring up, festered by the sufferings of an oppressed nation, and those who had been persistent in counselling the people to observe patience and moderation might counsel in vain. But he would still counsel them to submit to injustice rather than reialiate, or do anything that might drive Mr. Gladstone from their side, or increase his difficulties, or place him in a false position with the Liberals. Their battle was now won in Ireland. [Cheers.] There might be some suffering and much tyrrany yet to be endured, but they could be as nothing compared with what the Irish people had gone through in the past. A little waiting and the eternity proposed for this bill would disappear before the brighter time when Gladstone would be able to appeal once more to the sense of justice of the people of Great Britain and receive full power to do right to Ireland. gain by violence by the people of Ireland going beyond the law was the present Cheers. Government. That was the reason this bill had been brought forward. Its object was to strengthen the Government's own miserable position. Let not the people of Ireland fall into the toils thus set for them. He greatly feared the results of the bili, but he would not cease to tell them that the situation was entirely different from that of five years ago, and that for them victory was certain. The people of Ireland would again bear the strain with patience. Gladstone would not find his action hampered or his hands sulfied in the great and glorious work he had undertaken. [Cheers.] He concluded by moving that the House resolve itself into committee to consider the state of Ireland.

Mr. Harrington, amid great laughter, read letters from the Knight of Kerry, Lord Monek and others, applying on behalf of friends and relatives for stipendiary magistrateships in Ireland. When asked where he had obtained the letters, he replied that he had bought them at auction. This answer was received with shouts of laughter. Mr. Harrington proceeded to explain that the principal qualifications urged in behalf of the applicants were poverty and large families. On being interrupted by crees of "Divide," the speaker said he was not surprised at the impatience shown by the gentlemen opposite upon the exposure of these unpaletable facts, but he had a right, be said, to been brought forward. Its object was to strengthen

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show the character of the men at whose mercy it
was proposed to place the liberties of Irichmen.
T. P. O'Connor moved to adjourn the debate.
Mr. Gladstone, in supporting the motion, said
there were strong reasons for it. He defended Mr.
Parnell's delay in moving his amendment and
said this was a grave and serious case, demanding
another night for discussion. With reference to
Mr. Parnell's sneech Mr. Gladstone said that he had

another night for discussion. With reference to Mr. Parnell's speech Mr. Gladstone said that he had never known of an instance in which the case made for such a bill had been so completely torn to rags.

Il Lond cheers. His said he was not much impressed by Mr. Gladstone's argument. He complained because the Parnellites had not risen sooner, and said he was unable to accede to Mr. O'Connor's request. Mr. O'Connor's motion was rejected by a vote of 361 to 254.

to 254.

Upon Mr. Smith putting the question. Mr. Gladstone rose and and walked alone down the floor into the Opposition lobby, all the members of the Opposition standing and cheering him as he did so. On returning to the House he was again loudly cheered.

The motion for closure was carried by a vote of 361 to 253, and the first reading of the bill was agreed to without a division.

A MONSTER ANTI-COERCION MEETING. PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—A mass-meeting is announced for Monday evening next at the Academy of Music, to protest against the enactment of the proposed Coercion bill by the British Government. Ex-Attorney-General Brewster will preside, and every living ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia, the editors of the leading journals, Congressman Randall and other prominent persons have accepted invitations to be

IRISH LEADERS NOT TO BE PROSECUTED. DUBLIN, April 1.—The prosecution against Messrs Dillon, O'Brien, Crilly and Reamond for their connec tion with the plan of campaign has been abandoned.

THE QUEEN RECEIVED AT CANNES. London, April 1.—The Queen Arrived at Cannes to-day. She drove from the railway station to the Villa Edel-weisse in an open carriage with outriders. She was escorted by a guard of honor, a force of mounted gendarmes and the Cannes Fre Brigade. The houses along the route were decorated with flags, and people filled the streets and enthusiastically cheered the Queen. The French Med-iterranean squadron, which had been ordered to Cannes, saluted the Queen on her arrival.

EXPELLED FROM ALSACE-LORRAINE.

PARIS, April 1.—M. Antoine, a protester delegate to the Reichstag from Motz, has been expelled by the German Government from Alsace-Loraine and conducted to the duce the French people to commit some act of retaliation which might be declared beyond toleration. The press with perfect unanimity exhert the people to maintain a calm demeanor. It is reported that M. Antoine will not come to Paris, but will go to Berlin by way of Bolgium and insist upon taking the seat in the Reichstag to which be was elected. fresh provocation intended to exasperate France and inTHE LANSDOWNE EVICTIONS.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN ON THEIR INJUSTICE. REVENGE THE PRINCIPAL MOTIVE FOR TURNING OUT THE MORE PROSPEROUS TENANTS-

CRITICISING LORD LANSDOWNE'S EXPLANATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright; 1887: North American Cable News Co. LONDON, April 1 .- In answer to a set of queries which I sent to-day to William O'Brien, Editor of United Ireland," I have received the following: You have seen the cable account of Lord Lansdowne's apology for the Luggaeurran evictions?" "Yes, it is grossly disingermons and misleading.

He strives to imply that his rents do not exceed the Government valuation. This is absolutely un true of the two tenants evicted. The rent of Dunne is 35 per cent above the Government valuation and that of Kilbride actually 85 per cent. Lord Lansdowne slurs over the fact that to tenants holding under judicial rents, he refused any abatement whatsoever. The tenants' interest in one of the farms held under judicial lease was put up for sale last June, owing to the excessive rent. No purchaser could be found and the farm was surrendered as valueless. Notwithstanding this fact, and the report of the Cowper Commission that prices have fallen 1812 per cent since the judicial rents were fixed, Lord Lansdowne offered no abatement to the poor judicial holders, but attempted to isolate them by bribing the large holders with special abate ments. It was because they rejected these bribes and made common cause with their poorer brethren that they were the first singled out for eviction.

"The two tenants who were evicted are not really rich men. They once were, but almost all their capital is gone in paying rainous rents during seven rears of loss. Mr. Dunne is £5,000 a poorer man to-day than he was in 1879, owing to his punctual payment of rack rents. The only two well-to-do tenants were cunningly picked out for eviction in the belief that English sympathy would not be extended to men evicted from handsome residences as it would to men evicted from hovels; but, on the contrary, the wrong is the more cruel because the more comfortable the residences Dunne and Kil bride quitted, the more fearful must be the presence of rack rents that compelled them and their brother tenants to run such risks. But for the stand made by these two large holders the poorer tenants could have been crushed and evicted without trouble."

" Is it true that the tenants owe three half years

"It is totally false. They were the best paying tenantry in the country, so long as they were able. They only owe one half year's rent. The law requires that one full year's rent should be due before eviction. In order to evict, Lord Lansdowne had to add to the one half-year's rent really due a mythical debt called a 'hauging gale,' which is a half-year's rent running on for several generations, but never enforced except as a lever for eviction."

"Why have the evictions been suspended?" "I suspect because Canadian opinion was begin ning to make Lord Lansdowne uncomfortable They will unquestionably be resumed if he finds Canada apathetic to his conduct. Only for the urgency of the struggle here at home I would be on my way to Canada at this moment. I have received pressing invitations from Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. I shall certainly go if Lord Lansdowne carries out his threat of exterminating the remainder of the tenantry. As it is, his eviction of Dunne and Kilbride has been accopmanied by the eviction of all their poor laborers, twenty-five in number, and the suffering to these men who are thrown idle, and to their poor families is heartrending."

"What do you think of the Coercion bill ?" "I think we have reason to thank Mr. Balfour for his brutal frankness. There is no affectation about his proposal. He has stated the logical alternative to Gladstone's Home Kule policy in such a way that the British people can no longer have any doubt that if they are not prepared to give the Irish people all they ask they must be prepared to rule them forever and ever as the Czar rules Poland. I cannot believe that the British democracy will tolerate the passing of this bill into law. If it does pass, however, though it will bring a spell of worfd trouble to Ireland, it will only end by breaking English rule and landiord power all the scoper."

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The scoper as the Czar rules Poland. I cannot the score of the and ever as the Czar rules Poland. I cannot

What is your opinion of the Tory Land bill? "I think it is a sham bill, not meant to pass-a nere balance to coercion until they get their Coercion bill through. All that is good in it is purloined from Mr. Parnell's bill of last year, without the statesmanlike provisions which made Mr. Parnell's a workable measure. The effect of this bill passing would be to throw the country into confusion and to stop the payment of all rent for an indefinite period. To be entitled to such relief as it proposes, a tenant must first become bankrupt; consequently every tenant who requires relief-in other words, every tenant whose rent is too high-and that on the testimony of Lord Cowper's commission means practically the whole of the tenantry of Ireland-will suspend the payment of his rent in order to be qualified to enter the improvised bankruptcy courts. There are about 300,000 tenants at least who will thus apply to twenty-five county court judges to have their cases considered. Besides these there are 150,000 lease-holders, whom the bill proposes to admit to the benefits of the land act of 1881. It would take years for the County Court Judges and the Land Commissioners to get through this much work, and in the meantime the landlords T. P. GILL, M. P. would be utterly beggared."

THE STALLED CANADIAN TRAINS.

St. John, N. B., April 1.—A dispatch from Moneton to-day contains news of the stalled trains on the Northern division of the Intercolonial Rail way. A break has been made from St. Flavien to Campbellton and two blocked trains Flavien to Campbellton and two blocked trains between those points are working their way out through a tunnel of snow. Fully 1,500 passengers, including 700 immigrants, are halted on their route, and the railway authorities are straining every nerve to get food to the passengers and the 1,500 workmen who are trying to dig them out. One train is at River du Loup, another at St. Luce and another at St. Flavien, Sir Charless and Lady Tupper being passengers on the one had named. All the northern mails since last Thursday from Prince Edward Island, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia are at St. Flavien, and seven mail clerks are guarding them. HALIFAX, N. S., April 1 .- The first train on the Interolonial Railroad arriving here since the snow blockade

ERROR OF CANADA ON THE FISHERIES DISPUTE. OTTAWA, Ont., April 1.-W. F. Whitcher, ex-Commis-sioner of Fisheries, publishes a letter approving the opin ion of William McDougail in regard to the construction to be placed upon that part of the Treaty of 1818 covering Whitcher says that such a thing as preventing people from selling bait to Americans, or preventing the latter from purchasing it, was never contemplated. What the framers of the treaty designed was to prevent American sistemen from fishing for bait with seines, or otherwise, within the three-mile limit.

BARLEYTHORPE WINNER AT LEICESTER. LONDON, April 1.—The Leicester Spring meeting began to-day. The race for the Excelsior Breeders' Foal Stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, was won by Mr. Craven's bay colt Bar.eythorpe by six lengths. Baron de Rothschild's bay filly, by Robert the Devil, out of Peace, came in second, three lengths shoad of Mr. Abington's chestnut colt Juggler, third. There were no other starters. The betting was 8 to 1 against Barleythorpe, 2 to 1 against the Peace filly, and 11 to 1 against Juggler.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

BUKHAREAS, April 1.—Three Bulgarian refugees, one of whom is a brother of a man condemned for participation in the recent insurrection, resterday attacked the Prefect of Rustchuk, whom they met in one of the streets of this city. They fired at him with revolvers, wounding him, and then fied. Two of them were overtaken and imprisoned, but the other took refuge in the Russian Legation.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—The Dauntless has sailed for Southampton, where she will be overhauled prior to going on a cruite along the coast of Norway. She will after-ward visit the Azores and then sail home.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.—M. Hoegsbro has been elected president and M. Bojsen vice-president of the Folksthing. Paris, April 1.—The Senate to-day passed the Cattle Duties bill as approved by the Chamber of Deputies. ROME, April 1.—Earthquake shocks have been felt at

Paris, April 1.-Premier Goblet has decided to d

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY. BERLIN, April 1.-To-day being Prince Bismarck's seventy-second birthday the Chancellor received numberles tokens of esteem from all parts of Germany. After receiving personal congratulations from Princes
William, Henry, Alexander and George, the
Chancellor went to the Palace where Chancellor went to the Palace where the Emperor awaited him. In his passage along Unter the Linden, Prince Bismarck received an ovation. In the course of the day he received congratulatory telegrams from over 700 persons, including the King of Rumania. the King of Wurtemburg, the Regent of Bavaria and Count von Moltke.

PAYING A TELEGRAPH DIVIDEND. MONTREAL, April 1 (Special).—The Montreal Telegraph Company's dividend was paid by the Great Northwestern Company to-day and suspense on this point is over for the present.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—While the Czar was exercis-ing in the park connected with the Gatschina Palace on Tuesday, he was fired upon by an officer of the army. The officer was immediately seized by attendants and

ANARCHY RAMPANT IN CHICAGO. MAYOR HARRISON'S WISH TO RULE OR RUIN. DEMOCRATS DISMAYED-WILD THREATS BY SOCIAL ISTS OF ARSON AND MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, April 1.—The attempt of Mayor Carter Harrison, as indicated in his speech before the committee last night, to hand over the Democracy to the Socialists, has thrown his party into a state of dismay. Members of the Central Committee are averse to doing anything which may in the slightest way indicate approval of the labor ticket. They are alive to the disastrous effects of such action; and, tired of the long-drawn-out farce of trywish to wheel into line for Roche and honest government Alderman Colvin, who has worked early and late to secure a Democratic successor to the present Mayor favors a declaration by the City Central Committee against no compromise with the communist elements of

"If we cannot have a good Democrat," he told some of his associates this morning, "for Heaven's sake let us help to elect a man who will run city affairs according to common sense and the Constitution and will frown upon all efforts to plant the red flag in the face of the American people."

Few people take pleasure in the Mayor's outbreak of egotism and bombast, except those men who, formerly open sympathy with socialism and anarchy, are be lieved to have transferred their affections to the Democracy in order, under the cloak of a change of party, to help forward the cause of the rabble and throw city affairs into confusion. Conservative Democrats, men o property and principle, have had their eyes opened to the real dangers of the situation in the last few days.

The Socialists are in high feather over the turn affairs have taken. They claim now to have 40,000 votes pledged for Tuesday and say they will sweep the city like a whiriwind. Joe Gruenhut, the socialistic apostle, who has held the office of tenement inspector under Mayor Harrison for a number of years, was overjoyed. This man, it is thought, has done less work for the city than any other employe. His time has been principally spent in making socialist addresses, getting himself in-terviewed and organizing clubs of his favorite societies.

To a reporter to-day he said:

History is being made very fast just now. You see, Chicago is a European colony. The masses are day is overs who do not own their business. Three hundred firms emery 150,000 workmen within ten miles of the city Handen between labor and capitals city. Here the fight is to be made between labor and capitals. They are now face to the city Handen between labor and capitals. They are now face to the city Handen between labor and capitals. They are now face to the the same between labor and capitals. They are now face to the city Handen between labor and capitals. They are now face to the was never elected by Democrats. The Socialists made in the has been honest enough to at his tacknowledge of the country of the same are not of the way. The Mayor is the labor the compliment by voting the Socialist it is the understanding. The present holders of a socialist in the compliment by voting the Socialist of the present holders of the Democracy will vote our ticket knowling they will share the benefits.

the wheel-horses of the Bennetracy will vote our ticket alonging they will share the benefits.

The City Hall employes generally said to-day that they were now prepared to vote for the Republican Roche sooner than see the city turned over to the Commune, and the last drop of gail was added to Harrison's aiready overflowing cup by a published letter from City Collector Omahan, who was to be nominated for treasurer, in which he said that although a life-long Democrat, he had now made up his mind to vote for Roche in preference to Nelson. Another nove is to be made to secure a Isomocratic ticket. Thoroughly disgnisted with the action of the clock County Club will try to save the party from utter disintegration by putting a ticket in the field.

At a meeting of the United Labor (Socialist) party last night, various candidates for office addressed a large and dience. Matthew Schmiedinger forefield the success of the Socialist ticket from top to bottom. He then made a new point:

INDICTED " BOODLERS" GIVE BONDS. A WHOLESALE EXACTION OF SECURITIES FROM

CORRUPT CHICAGO POLITICIANS. CHICAGO, April 1 (Special).—Since the winter of 1885, when several handred election judges and clerks were indicted for irregularities, the Criminal Court clerk's office has never been so crowded as it was to-day. The band of plunderers who were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for robbing the county

treasury went in to give bonds.

Ex Commissioner Leyden was the first to arrive, and he told the clerk that he was in a hurry, as it was market day and he wished to get away. The clerk showed him a little paper which disclosed the fact that the special Grand Jury had indicted the ex-Commarket day and he wishes before the fact that the special Grand Jury had indicted the ex-Commissioner on three charges, one of orbiery and two of conspiracy. On one charge of conspiracy the bond was fixed at \$1,000, and \$5,000 cach on the other two charges. While his bondsmen were engaged in scheduling in came Sheriff Matson with a tall list of those indicted. It was as follows: George C. Klehm, Michael Wasserman, Michael Leyden, J. J. McCarthy, William J. McGarigle, R. I. McChanghrey, Henry Varnell, Daniel Wren, Adam Ochis, R. M. Oliver, Christian Geils, Christian Casselman, Edward Phillips, J. J. Hannigan, John E. Van Pelt, William Harley, J. F. Carpenter, Michael Costelloe, H. L. Holland, August Busse, Napoleon Barsaloux, Phillip Kelly, Patrick Mahoney, Loren P. Crane and Joseph Buckley. Holland is the paint contractor and Crane is a member of the same firm. Busse, Carpenter and Costelloe are also county contractors. Kelly and Mahoney are employes. The others are well known. E.-Commissioner Wasserman found two charges of conspiracy and one of bribery to answer. His bond was \$10,000. Lawployes. The others are well known. Ex-Cemmissioner Wasserman found two charges of conspiracy and one of bribery to answer. Its bond was \$10,000. Lawyers ran hither and thither. While the tunnit was at its height in stalked Commissioner "Buck" McCarthy. Only five indictments were returned against McCarthy and he expressed astonishment on hearing this. Itis ball teached the high-water mark of the day, being \$17,000.

Judge Anthony come into the building with the expectation of remaining a few minutes, accepting the bonds and going home. He was detained for hours. Chairman Klehm, of the present Board of Commissioners, gave \$8,000 bail on three chagres of conspiracy; Commissioner Oliver gave \$5,000 bonds; Casselman gave the same; little Van Pelt, the man who is credited with being one at the chief myours in the action. Commissioner Oliver gave \$5,000 bonds; Casseiman gave the same; little Van Felt, the man who is credited with being one of the chief movers in the original ring, has four charges against him in addition to those returned last week, three for conspiracy and one for bribery. His bond was for \$12,000. Commissioner Wren was indicted on three charges of conspiracy and one of bribery; his bail was \$13,000. Carpenter is not known, but somebody said that he measured the stucco work on the County Hospital and used a tapeline that was a little too long. Holland and Crane make up the firm which decorated the County Building with preserving fluid that would not preserve itself. "Mike" Costelloe, the coal contractor, has supplied a great deal of coal to the county, not at reduced rates. There are nine indictments against him. Barsaloux is the furniture dealer with the accommodating habit of fitting up the private homes of the "boodlers." Buckley is an ex-reading cierk of the Board and a brother-in-law of portly, indignant, muchindicted Wren. Patrick Mahoney is the carpenter of the County Building. Phillip, Kelly is a contractor and a triend of McCarthy's. His work at the Normal School has been investigated. Harley is a prominent contractor.

Grand Jury is still at work and will, it is

GALVESTON, April 1.—A dispatch to The News from San Augustine, in East Texas, near the Louisiana line, says "A terrible fight occurred this morning ten miles below Hemphill, in Sabine County, between Captain Scott and his little company of State Rangers on the one side, and old Willis Conner and his sons on the other. Three of the Conner family and one Ranger named Rogers were in-stantly killed, and Captain Scott and another of his men were badly wounded. One of the Conner boys escaped, but the Rangers are in hot pursuit. The Conners brought on the fight by living from ambush upon the Rangers, who were hunting timber thieves.

THE WEST SHORE ROBBER THOUGHT TO BE FOUND Utica, April 1.-News was received here at 5 p. m. to day that Charl Roark, who is supposed to be the man who shot Express Messenger Leake and robbed Cog's safe of the West Shore Road near Uties on Thursday night, had been captured at Suspension Bridge. He was traced in this city by means of fragments torn from bank notes in express packages when they were hastily opened.

the municipal council of Saint Ouen-sur Seine'on account of its having imitated the action of the Marseilles Council in glorifying the commune.

WAS THE VICTIM A SCOTCHWOMAN! THE RAHWAY MURDER CASE NOT CLEARED UP-

MANY PEOPLE AT THE MORGUE. Another and stronger clew to the identity of the murdered girl at Rahany was developed last night through the inquiries of a reporter for THE TRIBUNE and it seems this time that it is impossible that any mistake can be made. On the night of Thursday, March 25, a young Scotch girl dressed in a green gown with green trimmings called at the Second Precinct Police Station in Newark. She appeared to be about nineteen years old. She said she had landed from Scotland on Tuesday, the 23d, and that her name was Annie Kirkpatrick. She had lett Scotland to join some friends at Clinton, Massachusetts, and had remained at Castle Garden until Thursday when she thought she would contaue her journey.

to join some friends at Clinton, Massachusetts, and had remained at Castle Garden until Thursday when she thought she would continue her journey.

The girl had been instructed by her parents to visit the father of James Fleming, who was a tanner by trade and worked in the Clark's Thread Works at Newark. She reached Newark at noon and made inquiry for Fleming at the thread works, but learned that he was not employed there. She then returned to the Morris and Essex Railroad Station at Broad Street and stopped in a small hotel and inquired what the fare would be to Clinton. After leaving the hotel she placed her hand in her pocket and discovered that her purse containing a ten bound note and two sovereigns was missing. Frightened and dismayed she then sought the police station and told her story. She was sent to the First Precinct Station, where the officers made her comfortable for the night. Early Friday morning a representative of the Clark Thread Company who had been informed that the girl had formerly worked in the company smill at Paisley, Scotland, visited the station and after a talk with the girl offered her work at the Newark mills, which was giadly accepted. She was to report Sturday morning. She left the station some time in the morning and has never been seen since.

Last night a reporter saw the representative of the

which was gladly accepted. She was to report Saturday morning. She left the station some time in the morning and has neven been seen since.

Last night a reporter saw the representative of the Clark Company who had engaged the girl. He said that the girl wore a green dress trimmed with green and from the printed description of her he felt confide at it was Annie Kirkpatrick. It has been his intention to report the matter to the police, but he seemed extremely averse to being subjected to annoyance as the girl had no money to pay her fare out of town and had no friends and no motive to go away voluntarily and as she has never been seen since, the presumption is strong that the similarity in dress, age, etc., is not a mere coincidence. When the girl first appeared at the Second Police Precinct, she addressed Lieutenant Dowling and she afterward saw. presumption is strong that the similarity in dress, age, etc., is not a mere coincidence. When the girl first appeared at the Second Police Precinct, she addressed Licutenant Dowling and she atterward saw Detective Sergeant Wambotd, who will remember all the circumstances. Last Monday the doorman at the police headquarters upon seeing the picture of the murdered girl in the papers exclaimed that he was sure the girl had at some time been an inmate of the headquarters. The matter will be investigated to-day. No one succeeded definitely in identifying the murdered girl at Rahway. C. H. Eldridge, of Brookiya, who on Thursday was certain that the girl was his servant Mary Creney, or Cregan, yesterday went to Ryno's morgue again with Detective Frink, of Inspector Byrnes's staff, and was still satisfied that it was his former servant. Frink had a lively discussion with Mr. Eldridge in the railroad station, the detective assuring Mr. Eldridge that he was in error. Just after they left the Morgue, Chief of Police Tooker received a dispatch from State Detective Haggerty stating that the Syracuse girl, Mary Creney, was alive and well at the house of her sister, at No. 111 North Elliott place, Brooklyn, where she had been working as a dressmaker. That telegram exploded all the theories held by the police, the Mayor and the Coroner. The inquest was to begin yesterday, but in the absence of all evidence as to the name of the girl, where she came from and how she came there, Coroner Terrell postponed the in juest for another week.

Some people in Rahway think that the massing Mrs. Keech is on Blackwell's Island, New-York under the name of Jane Boylan. Mayor Daily has ordered that the body of the girl shall be put on public view at the Morgue to-day and to-morrow so that the great aumber of persons who have respected friencs or relatives missing, may look at the features and clothing of the victim. All of the clothing worn by her, the knife, the egg basket, and the jewelry will be shown to every one to-morrow.

victim. All of the clothing worn by her, the knife, the egg basket, and the jewelry will be shown to every one to-morrow.

Neary, who claims to be a detective from Boston, was held in police headquarters as a suspicious jerson. Yesterday he produced his badge and papers, and showed about \$23 in money. As there was no proof against him, he was discharged.

Among those who called yesterday were two young men. They spent considerable time in examining the face at d clothing of the dead woman and secund satisfied that they recognized the body, but were extremely relicent as to who they were or whom they thought the girl was. One of the men was said to be a clerk in the office of remit & McNell's hotel in this city. The police are working on a clew in the direction of Carterel, four miles east of Rahway on the Long Branch limitond. Mrs. H. H. Dudley, of No. 107 Waverly place, has written for a photograph of the murdered girl. She thinks she was a friend of hers, now missing.

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When Neary appeared at Rahway on Wednesday he said he was looking for a missing Kate Neary. He said that when in New-York he always stopped at J. H. Becker's, No. 1,464 Third-ave, where his sister bearded when in the city, Mr. Becker keeps a small cigar store and lives at No. 73 East Eighty-sixth-st.

To a TRIBUNE reporter he said:

I do not keep any bearders whatever; moreover, I do not know any persons by the name of Neary. I have no trouble in placing this man who gives the name of Neary, however. He is a tamless man who frequents my store. The night before he first appeared in Rahway, in regard to the murder, he was in my store and was talking about the nurder and said that he was going to Rahway and would secure a photograph of the girl. Then, too, he showed me a shield, such as the reports in the papers describe finding on nim, and said that he had hired but to a detective tirm.

had hired but to a detective firm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Mrs. Sadle Mann, of No. 265
Senate-st., Camben, believes from the description of the
murriered girl at failway that the remains are those of a
sister who left here some weeks ago for New-York. Mrs.
Mann has written to Morgue-Keeper Ryno, of Rahway,
for a photograph. She refuses to give the name of her
sister, merely stating that she left here in an angry mood,

SUICIDAL MANIA OF MES. CAMERON. Chicago, April 1.-A News dispatch from Lacrosse, Wis., says: "Mrs. Angus Cameron, wife of ex-United self in the river last evening. She was seen by two men wandering toward the river. The men followed her, but she managed to clude them and plunged into the stream. Search was made along the stream and her half-frozen body was found and taken from the water. She was taken body was found and taken from the water. She was taken to the International Hotel and restored to consciousness. She was resting quietly at a late hour. Mrs. Cameron sustained an injury to her spine in a collision on a Brooklyn and New York ferry some years ago, from the effects of which she has never fully recovered. Close watch has been kept of her movements ever since, because she has not been in her right mind. Last night she managed to get out on the street and sought to endher life at the same place where the Senator's brother committed suicide about a year ago."

AN ALLEGED FORGER SURRENDERS HIMSELF Philadelphia, April 1 (Special).-J. Edgar Holl, who is charged by Cashier Austin, of the Independence National Bank, with forgery amounting to \$50,000, sur rendered himself to-day to Detective John Sharpey, who is also a member of the Legislature from the Fourth ward. He was taken before Judge Durham this after-noon. R. L. Austin was the only witness examined. He noon. R. I. Austin was the only witness examined. He presented a draft for \$112.63, which had been deposited by Holl as collateral with the bank. He also stated that Holl had had notes to the amount of about \$18,000 discounted by the Independence Eank. The drafts which he deposited as collateral were drawn upon persons in Pennsylvania, Ohlo, New York and Michigan. The prosecution being unable to make out a case on anything further than the \$112.63, counsel for the bank asked for a further hearing, which was fixed for April 11. Holl ws held in \$5,000. Security was obtained.

Chicago, April 1.—To-day as the elevator in the new Farwell block was ascending to a cloak establishment aden with fourteen girls and the porter, it slowly came to a stop midway between the fourth and fifth stories. The porter tugged vainly at the cerd in his efforts to move the elevator and finally shouted to the engineer below. An unintelligible response was received, but just at that moment the elevator with all its occupants shot down to the bottom with almost lighting rapidity. It struck the pine flooring which separates the basement from the first floor and burst through that, but this broke the fall so that no one was injured, aithough indexciba-ble confusion and screaming ensued. The engineer blames the porter, while the latter asserts that the blame lies with the engineer.

IS THIS ANOTHER OKLAHOMA SCHEME! FORT WORTH, April 1 (Special).—For several days J. S. Wirks, of Queen City, better known as "Bucksain Joe," has been in this city. "Buckskin Joe" is recognized as the successor of Captain Payne, the Oklahoma beomer. Wirks is now making his second attempt at colonization. He figures as president of the Texas Oklahoma Colony. The present plan, as to-day made public, is to lead a colony into one of the Panhandle counties of Texas through which the Fort Worth and Denver Railway is to be extended. One of "Buckskin Joo's " lieutenants said be extended. One of "Buckskin Joo's" lieutenants said that over 200 families were now members of the colony, and that there would be not less than 1,000 when the colony got ready to settle. Every colonist would get a town lot free on payment of his membership fee of \$5. Oklahama had been abandoned for the present, and the colony would occupy the State school lands. As nearly as can be ascertained by a careful investigation, the present scheme is nothing less than an invasion of Oklahoma by way of Texas instead of Kansas.

NORTHWESTERN HALF-BREEDS DISCONTENTED. St. Paul, April 1 (Special).—Gabriel Dumont, to whose military genius Louis Riel was indebted for the privilege

in the recent Canadian rebellion as long as he did, is now in St. Paul, having just arrived from New-York. He said that Big Bear's son had written him from Sun River, ask-ing his advice regarding an invasion of the Canadian Territory. Ponies and everything were at their disposal.

ROBBED BY THEIR DETROIT MANAGER. L. M. STANTON CROSSES TO CANADA WITH \$28,000

BELONGING TO GEORGE K. SISTARE'S SONS.
DETROIT, April 1 (Special).—A. M. Stanton, for five years the trusted manager of the Detroit branch of George K. Sistare's Sons' banking house, New-York, has disappeared and it is supposed the convenient province of Ontario and the provisions of the convenient province of Ontario and the provisions of the Canadian-American treaty afford him shelter and protection. Two months ago the books of the Detroit office were audited and the accounts found to be correct. Yesterday an expert examination quickly discovered that \$28,000 of the firm's money was missing. A week or more ago the New-York house noticed that Mr. Stanwas not sufficiently protecting his accounts, that is, the orders he took for stock transactions were not "margined" to the extent required by the rules of the firm. Mr. Stanton was urged by the home office to immediately secure the firm to better advantage on the accounts he had submitted to them. This the Detroi manager failed to do and Sistare's Sons at once dis-patched a confidential agent to look into affairs. Stanton evidently anticipated his arrival, and last Monday his desk at the office was vacant. The confidential agent arrived on Wednesday and half an hour's work revealed

No attempt has been made to faisify the entries. Stanton's method was to telegraph his firm in New-York to buy or sell certain stock on the account of well-known and responsible Detroit parties, the transaction in reality being Stanton's own deal and the settlements supposed to be made here. The Detroit men, of course, new nothing of the use of their names. Stanton is highly connected in Detroit and has an interesting family who belong to the highest social circles. He was a member of the Detroit and Grosse Point York. His boldness was surprising. Before the Clubs and moved with a set of rich and winter was half over Inspector Byrnes learned that and moved with a set of rich and

William H. M. Sistare was seen last night at his home, No. 30 East Sixtieth-st. He declined to discuss the report that Stanton had run away, saying that he report that Stanton had run away, saying that he did not believe that there was any truth in the story Mr. Stanton, he said, was a man of upright character and was a partner in the Detroit firm, and why should a partner want to be a defaulter! Mr. Stanton had been a member of the firm eight or nine years. Besides, Mr. Sistare did not believe that the firm had the sum mentioned at Detroit for anybody to run of with.

REPUBLICANS HOPEFUL IN MICHIGAN.

LITTLE FEAR FELT FOR THE STATE TICKET-PRO-HIBITIONISTS AND ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS SAN-

DETROIT, April 1 (Special) .- So far as the Supreme Court Justices and Regents are concerned, there does not appear to be much doubt that the Republicans will easily elect their full ticket in Michigan on Monday. The party does not have to face fusion this

will easily elect their full ticket in Michigan on Monday. The party does not have to face fusion this spring and there is a feeling among Prohibitionists who are pretty generally of Republican antecedents, that their party ticket should be left to shift for itself to used as a trading commodity in securing votes for used as a trading commodity in securing votes for the prohibitory amendment. The new from Labor her prohibitory amendment. They will carry the State by from S,000 to 12,000 majority.

It is by no means so easy to predict the cuteone of the contest for the prohibitory amendment. Indeed, the usual mode of casting estimates is pract cally use less in this case, there being no basis upon which to formulate probable results. The best informed means among the leaders of each side of the fight are unable to give approximate figures, though both sides appears to be contident of victory. It seems to be a generally belief, however, that there will be only a small margin either way it goes. A great deal will depend, of course, upon the strength of the prohibition sentiment among the country voters. The larmer elseuenths about the silvance of the measure of the prohibition sentiment among the country voters. The larmer elseuenths about the silvance and the silvance of the solution of salons and the Michigan granger is chiefly depended upon by the Prohibitionists to null the aboutton of salons and the Michigan granger is chiefly depended upon by the Prohibitionists to null the aboutton of salons and the Michigan granger is chiefly depended upon by the Prohibitionists of the silvance and the silvance and the salon that relies generally flavorable than the supplies of the measure to throw a heavy vote against it. The acti-Prohibitionists claim to be making great headway in that region.

The active of the silvance of the silvance of the silvance of the silvance

devoted to a grand outburst of energy all alon

KENTUCKY RUM MONEY SENT TO MICHIGAN. LOUISVILLE, April 1 (Special).—The Kentucky Liquor Dealers' Association, which includes in its membership nearly all the great distillers of this State, has sent \$4,000 to aid in the fight against prohibition in Mich-

THE FAULTY ROSLINDALE BRIDGE.

Boston, April 1 (Special).—The Railroad Commissioners this morning resumed the investigation into the causes of the accident at Roslindale. Professor George F. Swain, of the Institute of Technology, a civil engineer, testilled that he had made a careful examination of the wreck; he was of the opinion that the accident was due to the failure of the hangers in the joint block of the west truss; the cause of the breaking of the hangers was the eccentricity of the loops and the poor condition of the iron. He estimated that the hangers that he found unfrom the estimates that the hander that broken would not carry over 25,000 pounds each in their broken would not carry over 25,000 pounds each in their broken to the broken hangers must have been about 60,000 pounds; he should not have present condition; the strain on the broacen hangars must have been about 60,000 pounds; he should not have regarded the hangers as safe to carry the load even if in good condition; the post under the joint where the hangers were carried part of the strain and thus relieved the hangers were carried part of the strain and thus relieved the hangers were carried part of the strain and thus relieved the hangers; even when the bridge was new an expert cengineer would not pass it as safe if he properly estimated the lack of strength by the eccentricity of the hangers in this bridge. The eccentricity of the hangers in this bridge. The eccentricity of the hangers to be poor and the welding particularly bad. He hangers to be poor and the welding particularly bad. Witness thought these breaks had been going on gradually for years.

Edward Hewins, builder of the bridge, made a statement in which he defended the use of welded loops in hangers. He did not have the hangers die-forged because he could not at that time find sultable dies; he was aware that welding did not secure as much strength as die-forging, but thought he made sufficient allowance. He expressed the opinion that the marks found on the imper chord of the truss and on the joint block showed that the train was "derailed" before the hangers broke and that the sheek to the casting broke the hangers.

WHY DID MR. CONKLING CHANGE HIS MIND! PITTSBURG, April 1 (Special).—The American Republi-an Club will hold a banquet at the Monongahela House on April 27, the anniversary of General Grant's birthday. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, will be present and make the principal address. Some time ago a committee repre-senting the club went to New-York and called upon Mr. Conkling, who declared that it was impossible for him to attend. A few days after the committee returned to Pittsburg it was as four the committee returned to the from Mr. Conkling, announcing that he had finally decided to come.

THE DEFENCE OF ARENSDORF. Sioux City, Iowa, April 1.—The defence in the Haddock trial are laying the foundation of a theory charging Leavitt with the act of murder. Witnesses charging Leavitt with the act of murder. Witnesses this morning swore positively that an hour before the murder they saw Leavitt on Fourth-st, wearing light trousers. Other witnesses testified to his having made remarks about killing Haddock the day of the murder. The testimony, however, is not wholly confined to Leavitt, a part of it being directed against the character and utterances of Bismarck. Out of the number of witnesses so far called, all are liquor men with but two exceptions.

FINDING HIS LONG-LOST BROTHER IN PRISON. Columbus, Ohio, April 1 (Special). - James Artier, of Zanesville, was a visitor to the penitentiary to-day and by accident saw the name Artier on a prisoner's Upon investigation the prisoner proved to be a long-lost brother who ran off from home when only seven years old. He had been given up as drowned. He has led a wicked life and is serving a term for burglary.

FLAMES EATING AWAY AT THEIR BED. A lamp exploded early yesterday morning in the

bedroom of Albert Mansing, in the rear of his base-ment laundry at No. 281 East Third-st., and set fire ment laundry at No. 281 East Third-st., and set fire to the place. The smoke first awoke Mrs. Mansing, and she aroused her husband and children. They had difficulty in escaping as the flames had already begun to devour the bed and their clothing. Mansing's legs were scorched severely and his wife was burned on the face and hands. As soon as they got out they alarmed the families up stairs. During the excitement which ensued some thieves got into the casitement which ensued some thieves got into the house and stole a child's bank containing about \$10, and a lot of cicthing. The bank belonged to one of the Mansing children and the ciothing to Mrs. Rupple, on the second floor. The loss by the fire was less than \$500.

JOHN TALBOT CAUGHT IN MORRISANIA \$300,000 IN BONDS STOLEN IN PHILADELPHIA RE-

COVERED-A BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.

There was locked up at Police Headquarters yesterday a burgiar who, although only thirty-five years old, has been regarded as one of the most langerous criminals in the country. His name is John Talbet, but he has been known by many names and has been a thief almost from childhood. At a tender age he was sent to the House of Refuge and while he was in his teens he was in the penttentiary more than once. In 1879 he tried to 100 a photograph gallery in Fourth-ave. near Thirteenth-st., in company with a son of Carpenter, the wife murderer, who killed himself in the Tombs while under sentence of death. Being discovered in the gallery, Talbot fired several shots at the photographer and made a desperate attempt to escape, but was caught by a policeman and sent to Sing Sing for two years. In company with "Patsy" Carroll, Talbot robbed the theatri-cal goods store of Wolf & Dazian in Union Square in 1882, getting away with \$10,000. Both men were caught later and sent to prison for four years. They were released last October, and in the following month Taibot helped to rob the drygoods store of S. B. Jones, in Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
The police of this city arrested Talbot and Car-

roll and sent them to Brooklyn, but Talbot, who had given the name of Travers, escaped from the Adams Street Police Court by climbing through a skylight. He went directly to Canada and remained in Montreal most of the time until after the ice carnival. His presence there was known to the police, but he managed to evade detectives who were sent to search for him, although it was alleged that he played an occasional game of poker with some of the extled ex-Aldermen of extravagant men. It is said that he lost his money in poker-playing, though doubtless other speculative ventures took some of it. The information is given that no effort will be made to apprehend Stanton, and the firm will quietly pocket the loss.

Tailbot had made several flying visits to this city. It was known that he was attached to a woman not of the best reputation in New-York, and that he took some risks in order to visit her, will quietly pocket the loss.

She was shadowed, but the burgler managed to visit her and depart without being caught.

with a Western thief, Charles Radford, who was a stranger to the detectives in this city. Radford executed several commissions for Talbot in New-York. At length they joined hands in a bursew-fork. At length they joined hands in a four-glary in Montreal, and stole diamonis worth about \$8,000 from a jewelry store. Immediately after the robbery they fied to this city. They arrived here late in February, but only stayed a few days before they went to Philadelphia to dispose of the stolen diamonds. Soon after they got settled in the Quaker City they decided to make an attack upon the office of Andrew H. Miller, produce com-mission merchant at No. 134 South Front-st. l'albot got on speaking terms with the watchman and was able to study the approaches to the build

On the night of March 8 Talbot and Radford got into a building several doors away, opened scuttle and went over the roofs to the scuttle of Mr. Miller's building. They forced that from the outside and descended to the office while the

his old partner or, at least, keep nimsely informed regarding the trial. As soon as the trial began a watch was set upon some suspicious persons in the court-room who seemed to be in sympathy with the prisoner. One of the men went to New York on Thursday and went to Chune's place. This convinced the detectives that Chune had close relations with Taibot. On Friday the trial of Carroll re uifed in a disagreement of the jury. Carroll, under the name of William Henderson, had admitted that he was a professional thief, but had declared that he was a professional thief, but had declared that he was a professional thef, but had declared that he was a professional thef, but had declared that he was innocent of the burglary in Jones's store. His condition had some effect on the jury, as he was said to be in the last stages of consumption, and the evidence against him was wholly circums@initial.

Immediately after the disagreement of the jury was announced, the man who had gone to see Chune on Thursday went again to Harlem and spent some time in the flat-house with Chane. When he left the house two of the officers, Slauson and O'Connor, foilowed him to Morrisania. It was then late in the evening. The man went to No. 673 East One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st., walked up the front steps and was about to ring the bell when he canght sight of the detectives. He walked directly away from the house and did not return to it.

While one of the detectives watched the house the other hastened to Police Headquariers, where Inspector Byrnes was waiting, and made a report, Calling two or three additional detective-sergeants the Inspector sent them to assist Slauson and O'Connor. "It is pretty certain that Talbot is in that house," he said. "Get him, if you have to break in."

O'Connor. "It is pretty certain that Taibot is in that house," he said. "Get him, if yon have to break in."

The officers surrounded the house at 5 a. m. yesterday and forced their way in. Taibot was there, but he was not inclined to be taken prisoner if he could heip it. He attempted to shoot Slamson, but the detective knocked him down with a billy. The officers searched his room, and found in Taibot's possession the \$300,000 in bonds which had been stolen from Mr. Miller's safe in Philadelphia. Taibot confessed the burglary. and gave Inspector Byrnes a graphic description of the work of plundering Mr. Miller's custody until to-day. Mr. Miller was informed by telegraph of the capture of the thief and the recovery of his bonds. He will be in the city to-day to claim his property. Taibot said he had not intended to try to sell the bonds. His plan was to keep them in his possession until Mr. Miller offered a smitable reward for their return, when he hoped to get as much as \$10,000 for them.

Inspector Byrnes said yesterday that Taibot probably would be indicted for the burglary in Philadelphia, but would not be sent to that city immediately. As it was his first known offence in Pennsylvania he could be sent to prison for only five years on that score. If he can be convicted of the Brooklyn burglary it will be for a third State Prison offences in this State, and he may get fifteen years at Sing Sing before he goes to Philadelphia. Taibot is not suspected of connection with the Weeks murder, nor is it believed that he took part in the recent burglaries in Canal-st. His companion. Charles Radford, is believed to be out of the city. A man answering to the name of George Radford was locked up on suspicion at headquarters on Thursday night, but Mr. Byrnes said he was not connected with

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A DECREE AGAINST PHILADELPHIA.

PHILABRIPHIA, APRIL 1 (Special).—In the United States Circuit Court Ioday Judge Butler issued a decree in layor of the Warwick Manufacturing Company and Issae kidd, of Cloveland, for \$4,509 996, against the City of Phikadelphia. The amount represents royalties and the right to use in the fire ongine houses the planning's patented device for suspending harness over the planning's patented device for suspending harness over the planning batteries and the right to use in the fire ongine houses the planning batteries device for suspending harness over the planning batteries of the payment of the money was made returnable on Tuesday next.

NOT THE LAW OF THE STATE.

PHILABRIPHIA, APRIL 1 (Special).—In Judge Gordon's Court to-day Herbert A. Galloway, colored, was charged with illegal voting at the resent primary election. It was shown that he had not lived in the preclinct the time demanded by the Republican rules. Judge Gordon contended that such rules were not the law of the State, and instructed the Jury to sequif.

KHILED HIS WIFE, THEN BURNED HER BODY.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A Times dispatch from Montgomery, Ala, says: "Last Tuesday morning Tarleton Steele, colored, Ala, says: "Last Tuesday morning Tarleton Steele, colored, Ala, says: "Last Tuesday morning Tarleton Steele, colored, budy and carried it off to a lonely place in the woods as mile from home and threw it in a guiley, bled straw on it, then poured kerosene oil on the Leap and set are to it. The murderer was captured."

MANGLED WITH A HATCHET AND SHOT.

Talyston, Mass. April 1.—Stephen Littleton, age nineteen,

derer was captured."

MANGLED WITH A HATCHET AND SHOT.

TAUNTON, Mass., April L—Stepnen Littleton, age niseteen, and John J. Cahili, age twenty, were last night assaulted by Rice M. Blakely. All three men were a few days ago in the omploy of George Harrub, a liverystable keeper. Blakely left a day or two ago in consequence of a disagreement with Cahili, and it is charged that he crept upon his victims as midnight, while both, were asteop at the stable and assented them with hatchet and pistol. The wounded men are likely to dis.